



GRANT PROGRESS REPORT

Period Covered in this Report: 1 October 2012 to 31 December 2012
Organization: Information Management and Mine Action Programs [iMMAP]
Mailing Address: RRB / ITC 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 470
Washington, DC 20004 USA
Date: 31 March 2012
Contact: Joseph M. Donahue
Telephone: +1 (202) 999-4245
E-Mail: jdonahue@immap.org

Program Title: Common Operating Picture for Humanitarian Coordination
Country/Region: Afghanistan
Total Dollar Amount of Grant: \$3,906,120.00
Total Period of Performance of Grant: 11 July 2010–29 February 2013

GOAL[S]

Afghanistan is in the midst of a complex humanitarian crisis. Natural disaster events, coupled with growing insecurity throughout the country, increase the challenges faced by Afghans in accessing basic services, including education, health care, livelihoods, and economic opportunities. Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations is impeded by insecurity, natural disasters, difficult terrain, and climatic conditions. In this reporting period the Country has experienced flooding and earthquakes.

This project aims to provide the humanitarian community and relevant government actors with effective methods for reliably capturing, reporting, sharing, and analyzing information concerning the humanitarian situation according to baseline indicators, as well as safety and security information.

The overall goal of the project is to provide a common operating picture concerning humanitarian coordination and security, and this will be achieved by meeting the objectives as listed below.

ASSOCIATED OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

The project objectives are:

1. Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.
2. Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.
3. Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.
4. Identification of hazardous areas and populations-at-risk.
5. Improvements in currently available datasets.

iMMAP has maintained its OASIS system in Afghanistan since the beginning of 2009. Although iMMAP has installed OASIS in 70 organizations, and trained over 100 users, it is difficult to estimate the number of people in these organizations that directly benefit from use of the OASIS system. This depends very much upon the size of the organization and how OASIS is used to conduct operations management, security analysis and minefield status analysis. Field planners and security officers may have influence on only ten people, but in larger organizations, field planners and security officers can influence the movements of hundreds of employees.

Currently 3433 printed maps have been distributed to over 170 humanitarian organizations since the beginning of the project, while 316 digital maps were made available on websites such as iMMAP, OCHA and/or the clusters. During this reporting period 20 new maps were created, 57 hardcopy maps were distributed, and 16 new maps were posted to the iMMAP website.

iMMAP conducted portions of the project work in 2011 with funding provided by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement [PM/WRA], U.S. Department of State. While the PM/WRA project focuses upon the Humanitarian Mine Action [HMA] community, the OFDA funding allows a much wider reach throughout the broader humanitarian community. One major focus of the OFDA grant is to identify populations at risk to various disasters, and this report will demonstrate progress in those areas.

PM/WRA funding ceased in May 2011 with the successful conclusion of that project, and therefore all work conducted from this date is fully OFDA funded.

Information management tools and solutions provided to the humanitarian community originally under the PM/WRA grant are now updated to develop new synergies in the context of the OFDA grant, enhancing continuity and sustainability between programs.

SUB-SECTOR: COORDINATION

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations coordinating relief operations, and through these entities, the number of implementing organizations coordinated through these efforts and reported upon through this project.

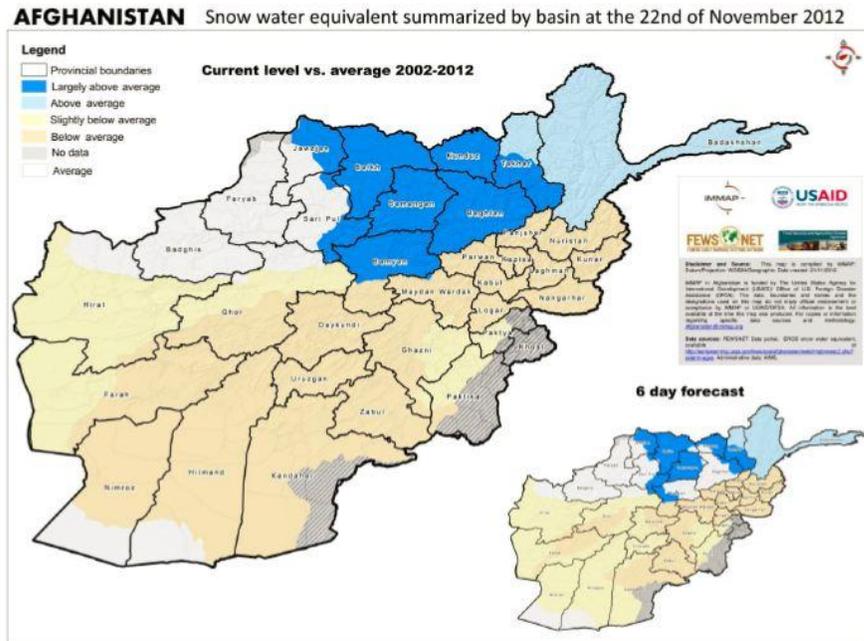
In the current reporting period the protracted humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan continues, with no abatement in the number of people affected by conflict and continuing large numbers of small quick onset emergencies. iMMAP has continued to provide time critical information products to a variety of humanitarian actors to improve the humanitarian community's overall situational knowledge, response planning decision making, and coordination. Key information products developed and disseminated by iMMAP, whether static maps or a dynamic common operating picture, have been used by humanitarian decision makers in the field, at regional, national, headquarter and donor capitals. In particular, iMMAP information products continued to provide key guidance in the development of flood contingency plans and other programs for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response.

Through this project, information management support has been provided to the Cluster groups directly involved in relief operations and the inter-cluster coordination mechanism. The following three Clusters have benefited from iMMAP support during Q4:

1. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)
2. Protection Cluster
3. Education Cluster
4. WASH Cluster

Examples of the work undertaken during the reporting period for the clusters include:

- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster:
 - A detailed statistical analysis of the FSAC Spring Assessment data was completed and presented to FSAC
 - iMMAP continued to participate in the Early Warning Information Working Group of the FSAC and iMMAP products have appeared consistently in the Oct, Nov, and Dec. Early Warning Update newsletter (Fig. 1).



Protection Cluster:

- iMMAP continued the data analysis and mapping of the Kabul Informal Settlements (KIS) for the KIS working group. 52 informal settlements with 33,264 individuals were identified and mapped. The Atlas of settlements with high-resolution satellite imageries was provided to the Protection Cluster as a coordinating tool for the winter contingency plan. It will be updated as needed in the coming year (Fig. 2).
- iMMAP provided extensive database support to the UNHCR IDP data system with the development of new reports, queries, and templates.
- There has been continuing technical and development support to UNHCR and IOM for their IDP tracking and profiling databases. Natural disaster-affected IDPs and NFI positions were collated and mapped.

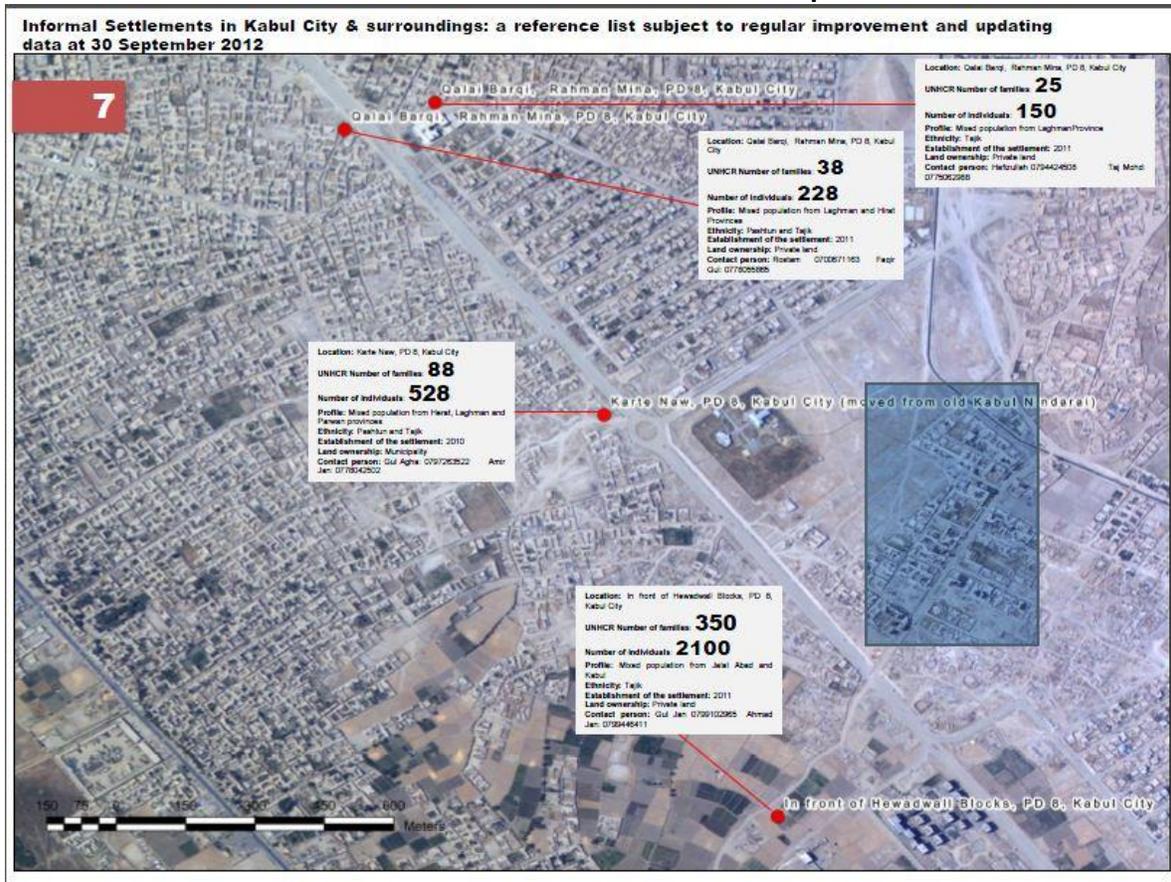


Fig. 2 – Kabul Informal Settlement mapping

➤ Education Cluster:

- iMMAP has partnered with Save the Children to begin mapping the Uruzgan education program. This data will allow a geographic analysis of Community Based Education (CBE) facilities (Fig. 3).
- The BEACON consortium has provided data for testing the locational information of the schools in their CBE program. iMMAP went to the field to conduct a GPS survey and train BEACON staff on the use of GPS for gather data.
- iMMAP met with with MoE, Education Cluster, BEACON, and Save the Children to discuss and advise on methodologies for future data collection on education facilities and indicators.



Fig 3. - Save the Children, Geographic Analysis of Education Facilities

➤ WASH Cluster:

- The analysis and mapping of the CARITAS Germany WASH program is ongoing iMMAP produced a series of maps and is waiting for the approval of CARITAS before sharing with the humanitarian community.

SUB-SECTOR: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**INDICATOR 1**

Number of organizations utilizing common information management services.

OASIS is currently used by 70 organizations with 135 installations, and over 100 trained users.

Other Cluster Lead organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration are using OASIS (integration of priorities for intervention with the overall contingency plan for emergency response) and UNHCR (people movement tracking) to bring together agency specific programmatic information with the common operating picture delivered through OASIS.

During Q4, 2012 the partnership with the ERM consortium (Medair, ACF, Solidarites, People in Need, Mission East) working in Disaster Risk Reduction continued. Following the hazard mapping activities implemented in the previous reporting period, the collaboration shifted to training for ERM staff on Information Management practices, and the development of custom OASIS modules for ERM data gathering (Fig 4). This will allow all ERM partners to enter data into the system in a standardized way, ensuring timely and accurate reporting.

The ERM products are a significant source of information for a variety of actors involved in DRR in Afghanistan. The “shocks” reported in the product allow organizations to understand the recurring incidents in selected communities as well as the coping strategies. The analysis of chronic conditions versus sudden onset incidents facilitates more effective DRR strategies in terms of mitigation, and response. This information is not isolated in the ERM, but is integrated into other forum such as the Early Warning Information Working Group, the Food Security, Agriculture Cluster, and FEWSNET. Thus a common operating picture for DRR is disseminated throughout the humanitarian community. There are efforts underway to also integrate the ERM data into a Food Security Surveillance System.

Post Distribution Interview	
Did you go in person to the distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Were you informed of the day, time and location of the distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did the distribution team conduct a speech before starting the distribution?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Message Delivered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did you face any difficulties using some items?	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes which ones?	
Incomplete kits?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enough kits?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coordination with community?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stealing after the distribution?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
enough people to manage the distribution?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Racketeering?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other difficulties?	
Which distributed items did you find the most useful?	
Which distributed items are of bad quality?	
Did you receive damaged items?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What would you suggest to improve the kits	
Did you share some items with other households?	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, why?	
With Who?	
Which items?	
Did you sell and/or exchange some items?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Which items?	
Have you given any compensation to be included into the beneficiaries' list?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If yes, of which nature?	
To who?	
What would you recommend the ERM to do to improve the distribution process?	
Comments	

Fig 4. – ERM database, data entry screen

INDICATOR 2

Number of information products made available through common information management services that are utilized by clients.

New datasets that were obtained and made available to clients via maps and OASIS, not including datasets reported upon during the previous reporting period, include the following products:

Coordination Mechanism	New Information Products Made Available (Q4)
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	➤ Water Basin Snow Accumulation
OCHA	➤ Security incidents summary ➤ Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents, monthly
ANDMA, IOM, ERM, Natural disaster actors	➤ Briefing paper on technology and DRR (ANDMA) ➤ District hazard information and mapping in Nuristan ➤ NFIs pre-positioned and distributed (Fig.5)
Education Cluster	➤ Uruzgan CBE facilities
Protection Cluster	➤ Kabul Informal Settlements Atlas

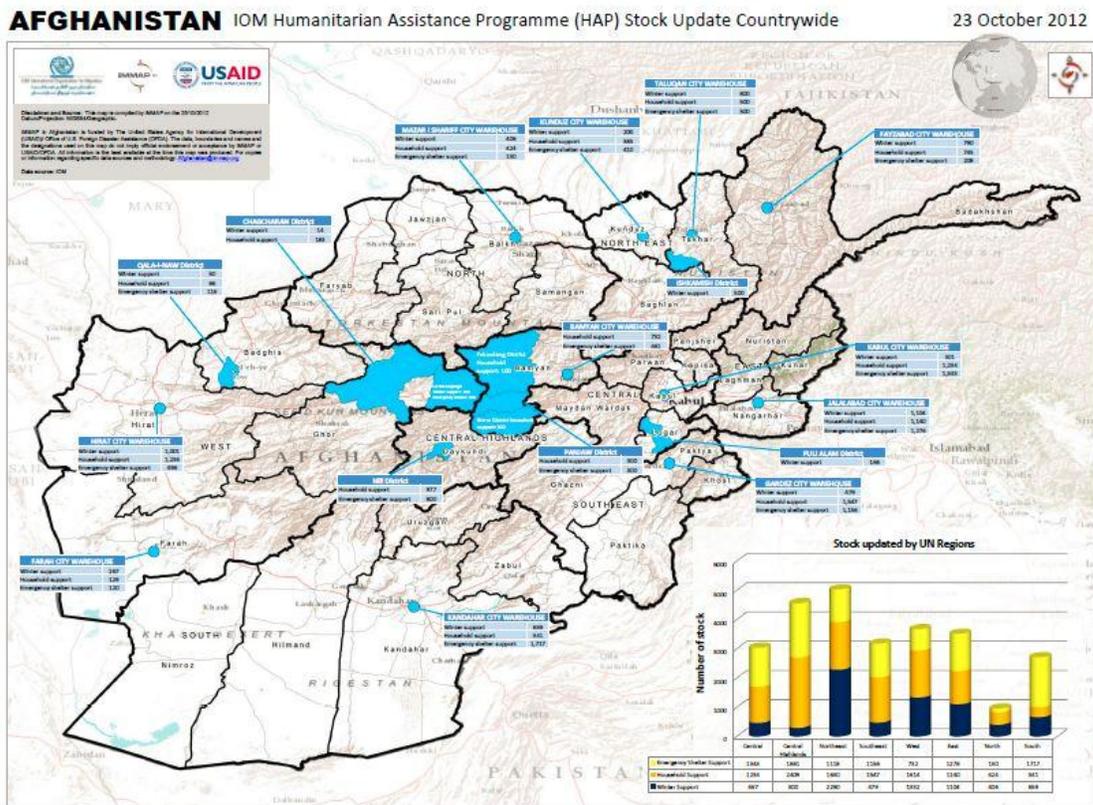


Fig. 5 – Humanitarian Assistance Program Stocks

In support of OFDA partners, at Kabul headquarters and in the field, iMMAP has produced regional, provincial and district maps. These maps will assist in disaster response, improved cluster coordination and risk reduction planning. iMMAP has begun an initiative to produce provincial and district maps in Dari, the most recent effort being security maps for the 2013 CHAP.

The following new maps were produced and published in the reporting period:

1. Afghanistan: Snow water equivalent by basin at the 25th of December 2012
2. Afghanistan: Du Ab District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
3. Afghanistan: Wama District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
4. Afghanistan: Nurgaram District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
5. Afghanistan: Parun District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
6. Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of September 2012
7. Afghanistan: IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) Stock Update Countrywide
8. Afghanistan: Informal Settlements in Kabul city and surroundings: A reference list subject to regular improvement and updating - Date At 30 September 2012
9. Afghanistan: IOM Natural Disaster IDP Assisted for the Period January - May 2012: Locations Affected in Jawzjan
10. Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of October 2012
11. Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the period July to October 2012
12. Afghanistan: Snow water equivalent by basin at the 22nd of November 2012
13. Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of November 2012
14. Afghanistan: IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) Stock Update Countrywide at 6 December 2012
15. Afghanistan: IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme - Total Number of Incidents and Families Assisted in 2012 (Jan-Oct)

OBJECTIVE ONE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

NARRATIVE

As of 31 December, 2012 there were more than 92,000 historical security incidents entered and mapped using the OASIS tool. This database allows humanitarian actors to obtain updated and historical information concerning the security situation in their areas of operation. The database is unique in the humanitarian community as it allows users to view spatial relationships with other layers such as roads, thereby providing the user with an overview of where hot spots are located over a specified time period. This allows field personnel to know what to expect in

terms of historic security events in specific areas before they deploy there.

Since the beginning of the project humanitarian partners have been provided with near real time update of the security situation through OASIS and customized maps. In addition to being distributed monthly through OCHA (<http://ochaonline.un.org/afghanistan>), this product was also included in the Consolidated Humanitarian Action Plan for 2013 (Fig. 6).

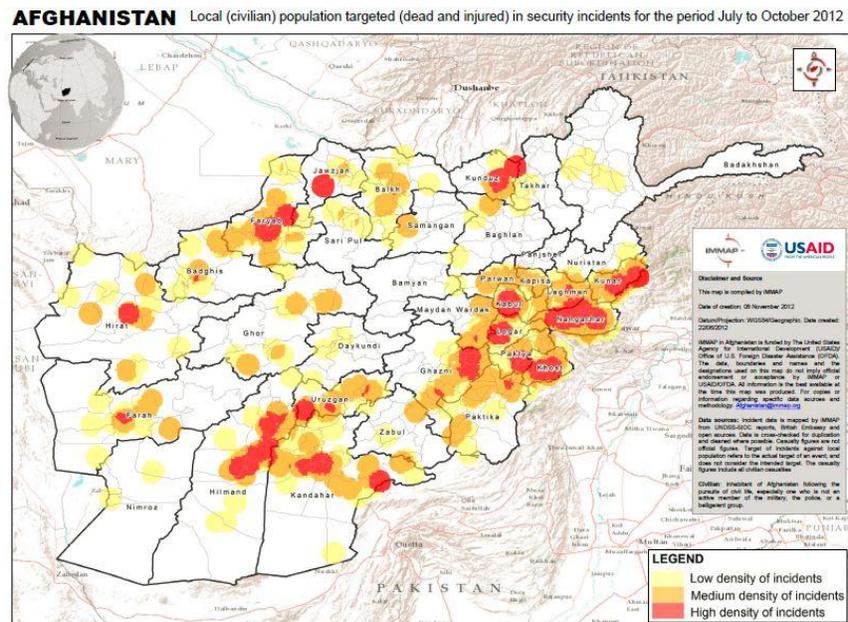


Fig. 6 – Density of security incidents with local (civilian) population targeted

Information regarding landmine contamination and clearance activities is still provided via OASIS. Therefore, humanitarian actors have access to information regarding cleared areas and hazardous areas in their areas of operations.

Below is a list of current and new OASIS clients, data partners and agencies that have been supplied with mapping support:

Q 4, 2012 OASIS installations and trainings

- Danish Demining Group (DDG)
- AKDN

Previous Oasis Clients

1. Acted
2. Action Contre la Faim [ACF]
3. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority [ANDMA]
4. Afghan Technical Consultants [ATC]
5. Afghan Women's Educational Center [AWEC]
6. Afghanistan Civil Support Service [ACSS]
7. Afghanistan Information Management Systems [AIMS]
8. Aga Khan Foundation [AKF]

9. Canadian International Development Agency - Canadian Program Support Unit
10. Care International
11. Caritas Germany
12. ClearPath International [CPI]
13. Catholic Relief Services [CRS]
14. Danish Demining Group [DDG]
15. Deloitte [supporting USAID projects]
16. Demining Agency for Afghanistan [DAFA]
17. Dyncorp
18. Education Cluster [various members]
19. EOD Technology
20. European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan [EUPOL Afghanistan]
21. Ex-Med
22. Focus Humanitarian Assistance [FOCUS]
23. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] [various members]
24. Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]
25. G4S Afghanistan
26. Halo Trust [HT]
27. Helvetas
28. Independent Election Commission [IEC] of Afghanistan
29. International Assistance Mission [IAM]
30. International Foundation for Electoral Systems [IFES]
31. International Organization for Migration [IOM]
32. International Relief and Development [IRD] - Human Resources and Logistical Services program [HRLS]
33. International Relief and Development [IRD] - Strategic Provincial Roads [SPR]
34. International Rescue Committee [IRC]
35. Madera
36. Medair
37. Mercy Corps
38. Mines Advisory Group [MAG]
39. Mine Clearance Planning Agency [MCPA]
40. Mine Detection and Dog Centre [MDC]
41. MineTech International
42. Norwegian Refugee Council [NRC]
43. Nutrition cluster [various members]
44. Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement [WRA] Afghanistan
45. Organisation for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation [OMAR]
46. Oxfam GB
47. Oxfam Novib
48. RONCO Consulting Corporation
49. Save the Children [SC]
50. Shelter Cluster [various members]
51. Sicuro Group
52. Solidarites
53. Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
54. Swiss Development Cooperation [SDC] - Swiss Cooperation Office Afghanistan
55. Swiss Foundation for Mine Action [FSD]
56. United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] Education

57. United Nations Development Program [UNDP] - Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow [ELECT]
58. United Nations Development Program [UNDP] Country Office [CO]
59. United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR]
60. United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre Afghanistan [MACCA]
61. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UN-OCHA]
62. United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime [UNODC]
63. United States Embassy
64. USAID's Capacity Development Program [CDP]
65. UXB International
66. War Child Holland
67. World Conservation Society [WCS]
68. World Food Program Education
69. World Food Program – Global GeoPortal
70. World Vision

PROJECTIONS

In 2013 iMMAP intends to add numerous DRR layers to the data currently available in OASIS. This will allow partners to examine the historic and potential hazards in the communities they work in, and to cross-reference that data with other geographic or program information. In addition iMMAP will continue the bespoke services for organizations such as ERM, IOM and UNHCR. Security reporting will continue to be the mainstay of OASIS activity, but the addition of enhanced agency data, disasters, coping strategies, and projects will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the overall project area in the coming year.

OBJECTIVE TWO OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.

NARRATIVE

In Q4, 2012 iMMAP continued to expand the OASIS database. A total of 92,824 security incidents reside in the database, and 4,674 new incidents were entered in Q4.

In support of DRR data coordination, the following datasets have been added to OASIS: Flood Basins; Earthquakes; IOM & ERM Reported Incidents; Snowfall; Flood Risk Priority (FSAC). Although directly available yet to users, the data will be included in the release of OASIS 4.0 in Q1, 2013.

During Q4, iMMAP also signed a MoU with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD). iMMAP will provide iMMAP support and capacity building to the Social Protection Department. This body is responsible for a majority of the disaster-related reporting for the Ministry. This data includes current shocks, affected populations, needs, damages, and

follow up support and services.

OBJECTIVE THREE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.

NARRATIVE

The iMMAP Afghanistan OASIS team has established a large network of OASIS clients and as such a large number of data sharing opportunities, which contribute to building the Common Operating Picture [COP], ranging from Explosive Remnants of War [ERW] and the HMA environment in Afghanistan to topographic maps [incorporates 1:250,000, 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 American topographic maps, as well as Russian topographic map series], satellite imagery, high resolution town imagery, accurate elevation data, settlement lookups, water sources, snow cover, soils, land cover, health facilities, military and security locations, etc., are all essential information to properly plan activities in the field.

To ensure appropriate data gathering and dissemination, relationships have been developed with:

- United States Geological Survey [USGS, supplied aerial photography for Afghanistan];
- Famine Early Warning System [FEWS];
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [UNFAO];
- World Food Programme [WFP]
- Afghanistan National Disasters Management Authority [ANDMA];
- Afghanistan Central Statistics Office [CSO];
- Afghanistan Information Management Services [AIMS]
- Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance Cooperation and Action [ITHACA, snow cover data]

In this reporting period, iMMAP continued to focus on the interoperability of the Common Operating Picture developed in the previous phases of the project with the activities of the Cluster groups. The primary aim of this activity was to provide simultaneously a platform to share findings and strategies among a wide variety of humanitarian actors and raise awareness on current security in remote areas to evaluate the options to access vulnerable communities.

The databases that have been newly developed or enhanced during Q4 are:

- International Organization for Migration [IOM]: As in Q3, the Non-food Items [NFI] distribution database and IDP database were updated and mapped. iMMAP continues to work with IOM to assist with NFI and natural disaster IDP information. This data is also processed by iMMAP in conjunction with data from FSAC to rectify and produce a single IDP dataset for Afghanistan.
- The Emergency Response Management (ERM) Consortium: Medair, ACF, Solidarites, People in Need, and Mission East: a common database on disaster risk profiling is currently under development. Following the implementation of the hazard mapping module, iMMAP has developed maps to track the humanitarian assistance provided to communities affected by natural disasters. iMMAP has also initiated a training program for the ERM data managers.
- International Medical Corps [IMC]: a database for the IMC DRR program in the Eastern Region has been implemented. This is a follow-on activity from the previous participatory mapping exercise conducted by iMMAP in 2012. Now that IMC has finished the mapping and the hand-drawn maps have been returned to iMMAP, the process of transforming the data to digital maps was undertaken. Four new maps were produced in Q4 and the exercise will be complete in Q1, 2013.
- As previously mentioned, iMMAP created the data system for the FSAC Spring Assessment. This data was then analyzed by iMMAP to allow FSAC to understand the statistical significance of the results. FSAC is reviewing the information and may release the report in Q1, 2013.
- UNHCR continues to update and modify its IDP tracking and reporting system in OASIS. iMMAP provided advisory and technical assistance on site to enhance the system.

A top-down approach has been used in cases where several implementing partners must harmonize their actions in order to coordinate emergency response at the country level.

- Protection Cluster: An extensive survey of Kabul Informal Settlements was conducted by the KIS working group of the protection cluster. The information collected shows a total of 52 settlements with 33,264 individuals as of the start of Q4. Using the data, iMMAP produced an Atlas of the settlements, and is in discussion with other Protection partners to expand the exercise to Hirat, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Jalalabad in Q1, 2013.

- Education Cluster: Due to the issues surrounding the location of schools, iMMAP undertook a series of efforts to help partners map and analyze the geographic component of the school data sets. The BEACON Consortium and Save the Children exercises have focused on location information through training and mapping activities. The partners are considering next steps to either consolidate or expand upon iMMAP support.

PROJECTIONS

In the development of the collaborative OASIS platform, iMMAP has implemented both top-down and bottom-up approaches to the Common Operating Picture.

Bottom-up developments have been implemented to increase the involvement of humanitarian actors with the existing coordination mechanisms, especially the Cluster groups. iMMAP has developed specific modules in OASIS to allow for integration of existing databases and excel spreadsheets with the OASIS interface. Agency-specific data have been shared with the wider community or kept within the agency (this is decided according to agency requirements). These integrative activities will continue in 2013 with a focus on DRR-related data as well as the continued service provision to previous clients.

OBJECTIVE FOUR OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk.

NARRATIVE

In this reporting period efforts have continued to promote data interoperability among different sources (e.g. IOM, FSAC, NGOs) in order to fill the existing gaps in the identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk, as well as to support the coordination of humanitarian response with specific attention to enhancing the safety of relief operators.

IOM: In the current reporting period iMMAP has revised and mapped the IOM database

- on selected disaster-affected IDPs and NFIs. The maps produced allow a comparison to other disaster data sources (ex. FSAC) and the subsequent integration of that data into a single source of disaster data (Fig. 7).

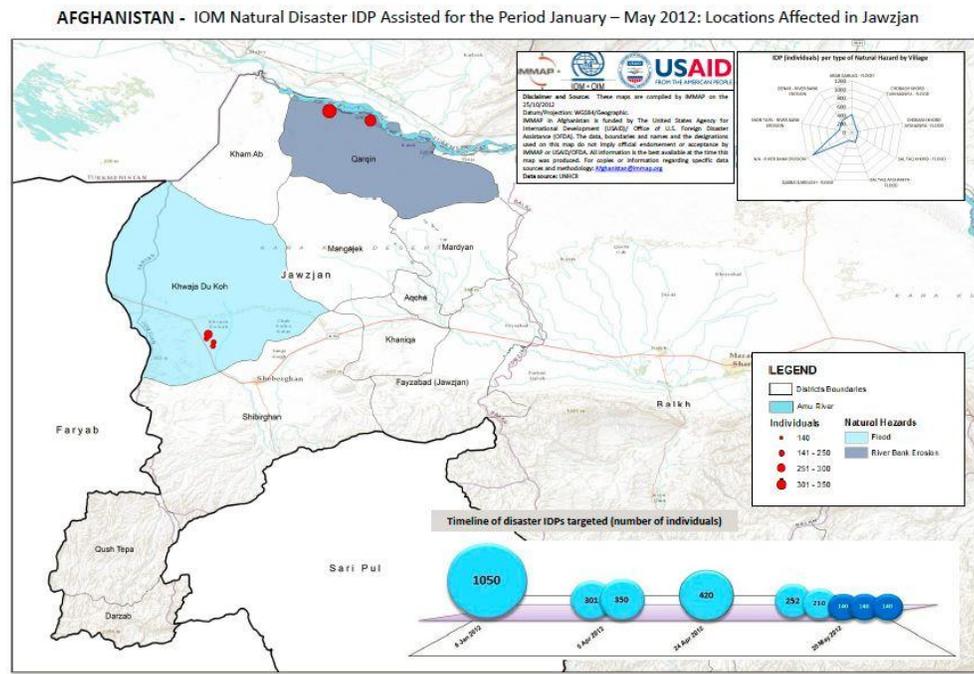


Fig. 7 – Disaster assisted IDPs in Jawzjan

- The collaboration with IMC on disaster mapping in Nuristan continued unabated. The project aims to not only identify and map hazard areas, but to deliver capacity building and training to IMC to allow them to conduct participatory mapping sessions in an area of the country not frequently visited by NGOs. The partnership builds the participants capacity to contextualize, adapt and/or develop and apply participatory assessment tools and methodologies. At the end of the workshop sessions the participants were able to assess and map the multiple hazards. This work ensures community participation, the identification of communities, mapping of hazardous sites, and recommend indigenous mitigation options to reduce expected physical damages in future. The tangible results of the workshop were series of maps on Nuristan hazards that are currently being digitized by iMMAP (Fig. 8).

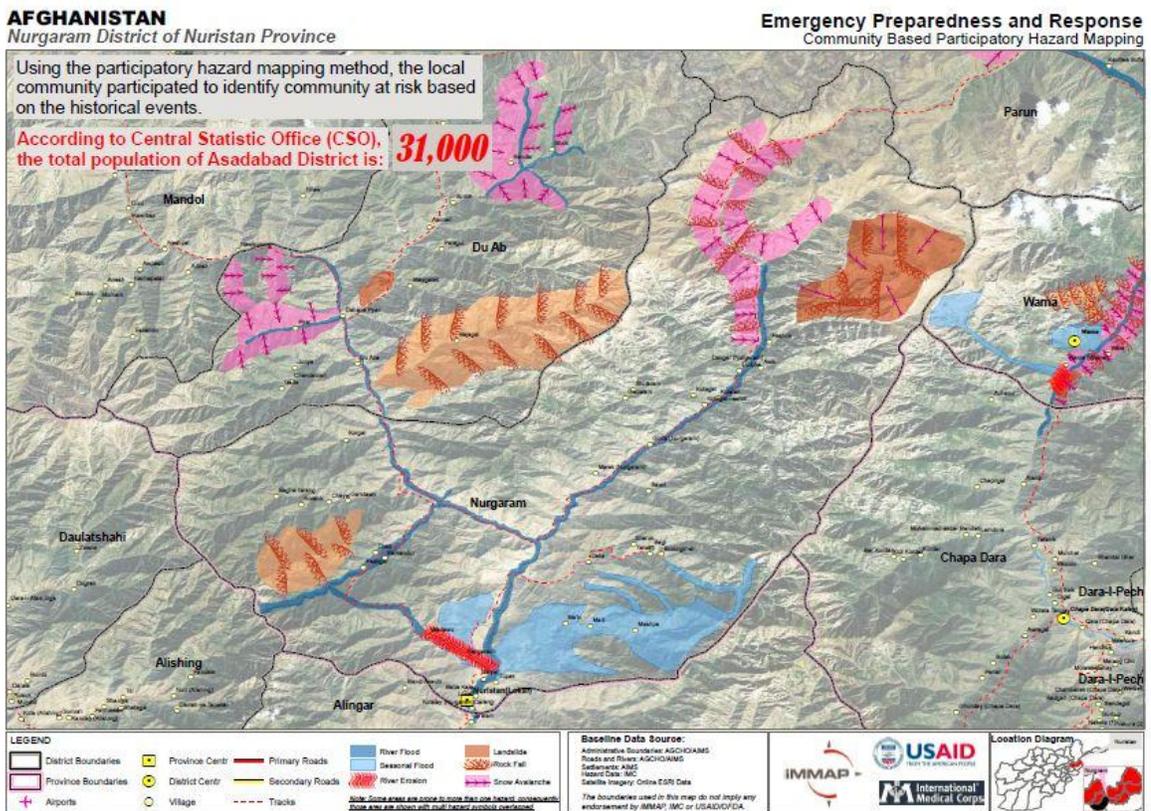


Fig. 8 – Nuristan participatory hazard mapping

- **ANDMA:** The previous MoU with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency was revised and extended until April 2013. IMMAPP will continue to assist ANDMA with information management and disaster mapping, in addition to conducting an evaluation of information systems and providing recommendations to maximize efficiency within ANDMA. During the reporting period, IMMAPP met with ANDMA officials in Hirat about the household level survey conducted with assistance from the NGO community. IMMAPP also contributed information about technology and disaster response for the ANDMA Director General’s presentation in an international conference.
- **ERM:** IMMAPP continually provides assistance to the ERM group with information management, advisory services, and mapping. The activities in this reporting period were centered on information management training and the development of a custom database for all ERM data.

PROJECTIONS

As iMMAP continues to work within the clusters and with bilateral partners, an expanded inventory of disaster data will be developed and more readily accessible. iMMAP will facilitate the integration of information on different options for mitigation and disaster response mechanisms developed by the Cluster groups. Information Management tools and techniques will contribute to an overall enhanced understanding of the situation for the end user, especially Clusters, and government partners.

iMMAP information products and current efforts contribute to several facets of the disaster cycle. The flood risk modeling and scenarios allow planners to identify potential areas of risk and to formulate mitigation strategies. Data gathered from partners that is processed and mapped helps the humanitarian community to understand actual historic events and coping strategies. Support to the clusters in terms of contingency planning and hazard mapping contribute to the coordination of disaster preparation activities based on informed and fact-based decision making. In the immediate post-event environment iMMAP also works with the UN, NGOs and Government to map the disaster, numbers of affected, and the overall impact on the community.

OBJECTIVE FIVE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improvements in currently available datasets.

NARRATIVE

iMMAP has collated, cleaned and error-checked multiple datasets from various sources. The new datasets exclusive to this reporting period are:

- Kabul Informal Settlements
- IOM IDPs affected by natural disasters
- IOM NFIs distributed and pre-positioned
- MRRD disaster database
- Save the Children Uruzgan CBE data
- Education cluster 3W
- CARITAS WASH activities
- ZOA WASH activities
- Food Security Cluster – food security assessment statistical review
- Water Basin Snow coverage
- Security Incidents
- Nuristan natural disaster areas

Most of these layers are constantly updated as new sources of data are developed, and remain a work in progress.